CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

LETTER FROM GAIL HAMILTON.

BOTT CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

PROVINCIAL AND CAPRICIOUS STANDARDS AS SHOWN IN "THE CONGREGATIONALIST" OF BOSTON-IN-DIAN COMMISSIONER SMITH, PACIFIC MAIL SUB-SIDY, PINCHBACK, BOBESON, AND THE PROST-AB-

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The fifth instance of reform talk which has degenerated into slander I shall take from The Congregationalist, a religious newspaper published in Boston. Let me premise, however, that this paper seems not to have labored down into those depths of demoralization to which the preceding journals have a strange alacrity in diving. They have a definite and malignant purpose in their tomahawks; The Congregationalist seems rather to be striking out wildly, hit or miss, under the impression that such offensive and continuous action is that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty and the proof of virtue. Where the former journals to believe ill of its own political party, the other is over its left shoulder suggests that if two motives are possible, it should attribute the bad one. This it does, not apparently from malice, but because it supposes that this is what constitutes discrimination. Its political comradeship is as valuable as a man's fidelity would be who should go around speaking of his wife as, in the main, a well-meaning woman, no better than she should be, pretty bad in fact, but all he had, and at any rate better than the Gath and Askelon girls, so on the whole he should

continue to live with her! This general disposition to make the better appear the worse reason is often antagonized and overcome by the more almable angel over the right shoulder,

triously, circulated to the effect that he had to netited his own pocket at the expense of any other person, his own pocket at the expense of any offer person.

A purer, since or, more devoted sout has rarely fived, and it is sad to think that such mer as is * * * should have been simpled out for the flery persocutions that have been singled out for the flery persocutions that have penneder, could not but hate such men, and their hale has purned or a to a premature death, * * Mr. Smith was called lark to Washington to need accuration trained up for the very purpose of detailing the damping may be not the rarely of the was clear that nothing worse out deeme of them.

I agree with The Congregationalist in the belief that Mr. Smith was an honest man; but it speaks as if some strange thing had happened unto him; as is but brought out with grief of heart; as if public corporants generally singled out villains to persecute, and not "such men as he." But the only advantage Mr. Smith had over other men attacked from the same source was in being on the visiting list of The Congregationalist. I have not the smallest doubt of Mr. Smith's, essential integrity, yet there was a stronger case against him then against many others who have as good a name as Mr. Smith, but whom The Congregationalist has not only failed to indorse as Christian heroes, but has been forward, without knowledge and against evidence, to condemu. It has not usually reckened The Nation among political cormorants living by public plunder. Yet The Nation charged Mr. Smith with lack of uprightness; with attempting to corrupt the commission that was to investigate him; with trying the

"New bleaching process, cherp and brief, To wit: a jury chosen by the third;" with abusive and evasive conduct, and with other improper proceedings anything but characteristic of a Christian hero. But The Congregationalist refused to relinquish its faith, born of personal knowledge, in Mr. Smith's integrity. It stood by him living and stood over him dead, and proclaimed that faith like a man. But a man ontside of The Congregationalist's acquaintance; a man of character as spotless as Mr. Smith's could have been, and of reputation infinitely wider and greater; a man as well beloved and as highly esteemed by Boston clergymen outside of The Congregationalist office as Mr. Smith was within-such a man was attacked by the same political cormorants in numbers as much larger and with a malice as much deeper as the man himself was greater, and the prize to be gained by his ruin more valuable and when this man came up out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, The Congregationalist could afford

The same paper averred Speaker Kerr to have been amply vindicated from the calumny which had ventured to assail his public career;" while Secretary Robeson pays the penalty of belonging to its own party but not to the circle of its personal friends, by suffering the sentence that "there is no moral doubt of his guilt." Yet Speaker Kerr was vindicated, I do not say unjustly, solely upon his own declaration of innocence, while Secretary Robeson's exoneration has been pronounced after months of examination into the affairs of his department, and an utterly unjustifiable, a purely piratical prying into his private and personal accounts, by a hostile House of Representatives in Congress assembled. When Mr. Pinchback received from a Republican Senate his pay and mileage for the Senatorship to which his title had been denied, the virtue of The Congregationalist was shocked and the party

purified through a half column of denunciation. purified through a hart column of definite latter.

The Senate has decided that he never was elected, and of course has not and never has had any shadow of legal right to sit in that body, yet in the same breath-please to bear it in mind all ye who believe in the immaculate purity of the E-publican party, that this was done "by a strict party vote" of 27 to 11—it has passed a resolution

to pay the said Pinchhack his salary as a Senator, with mileage, amounting to the modest little sum of some

S20,000! Common people might think there must be a very short way of reasoning in regard to this, and that if Mr. Pinchack be Senator enough to draw salary and mileage, he ought to be Senator enough to be entitled to his sent; or that if he be not Senator enough to be Senator at all, he cannot be Senator enough to be Senator at all, he cannot be Senator enough to be Senator at all, he cannot be Senator enough to deplete the public treasury of \$20,000 in the asmo and under pretunes of law. But common people only know common hencesty. And political h nesty is a different affair altogether.

This astute observer, whom nothing escapes, whom no enough the common people only the server.

whom no cajolery deceives, ferrets out and thus exposes to the light of day the secret sins of the

Senate: Senate:

The simple fact in this case doubtless is that the Republican majority of the Seante think it will "have a better effect" upon something or somebody to turn Pinebuck out than to keep him in, while he can be so soothed by the \$20,000 ms to submit to be exacinded without make e fuss in the land about it that he might be in dan-making without that amount of money to soothe

That is, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Allison, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Howe, Mr. Morrill, and their Republican associates wantonly, willfully, and with malice aforethought, violate their oath of plot assassination, The Congregationalist only commits office, commit a flagrant perjury, and then bribe Mr. assault and battery with intent to show off. Two Pinchback to say nothing about it! This is what principles apparently guide its course: one is always | The Congregationalist means, if it means anything. It has been the uniform custom of the Senate and of never to believe ill of its own personal friend. Fol-lowing this clew, one can thread the labyrinth of its them with a case having merit enough political faith without being absolutely lost in the to lead to consideration should receive the same maze. Viewing Republican measures, the angel compensation, whether his claim were allowed or rejected. This may or may not be right and wise; but it has been the custom, on the alleged ground that contestants ought not to be driven from Congress, but that, where there is reasonable ground for contest, they should rather be encouraged to maintain their own rights and the rights of their constit nents, in the interests of honest election. On this ground Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. Everett, Mr. Seward, Mr. Summer defended and upheld the custom. Mr. Pinchback's claim was rejected by a bare majority after three years of delay, after as close an investigation and as full a discussion as was ever known in the Senate, and rejected, be it remembered, fer reasons not personal to himself, but tewho suggests that a neighbor and acquaintance can | lating to the organization of the government of his do no wrong. So then, if a Republican stranger is State. Several Senators, who do not believe the cusattacked, it girds at him, irrespective of evidence. | tom wise, voted the money to Mr. Pinchback, as-If a personal friend is attacked, it stands by him, ir- serting that it would not be just to change the cusrespective of politics. The last trait is noble and tom in its application to him, but giving fair notice charming-if The Congregationalist would not forget that they should advocate a change hereafter. The that everybody is samebody's friend; and that to sum of \$20,000 was not a mere arbitrary exonerate your own friend and to vindicate your apportionment, but was based upon a cal-virtue by taking it out on somebody else's friend is culation of his pay and mileage for the three not the way to soar above partisauship into patriot- and a half years, during which not by any act of his ism. When the Crédit Mobilier investigation had own, as was openly stated in the Senate, but by rekept the whole country alert and ashamed for peated orders in the Senate, his case was deferred. If months, The Congregationalist, in its intense desire for | The Congregationalist did not know this, where was its the purification of politics, was dissatisfied with the meagerness of the results, and thought the whole honor f in illustration of the "brealth and strength." subject "needed desper plowing than it had yet of its editorial page," and in further exercise of that received." It emulated the good deacon praying in "careful and discriminating judgment of current the vestry meeting for the welfare of his Zion; secular affairs," which The Congregationalist declares "Purify us, O Lord, parify us, if it is necessary, till to be two of its "distinguishing features," that there's only two of as left." But when the Pacific journal issues a produnciamente that "to pay lilegal Mail subsidy came up the year after The Congress-tionalist reared as segently, if it reared at all, that the sound thereof was entirely mandible in the region of being paid for services never rendered and which roundabout. For meanwhile the Editor-in-caref they have no right to render, such contestants ought had taken a charming trip to Aspinwall in the City | rather to be fined heavily." Very well. The Congreof Tokio, as guest of the directors of the Pacific | gatiovalist speedily had an excellent opportunity for Mail Steamship Company, with which he was so emphasizing its views. The Hon. Rufus S. Frost, a pleased that he frankly confesses "a thrill of pleasure whenever the sight of her name in the shipping list brings to mind this voyage;" while clared elected in his stead. Louisiana had been de-Mr. Rufus Hatch, the "Managing Director," whom
The Thinuxe rudely and unfeelingly calls a "politional to pay. Massachusetts had been represented, ical blatherskite," so " ' managed' as to make us all | and if Mr. Frost were maid there would be two men respect him as a noble-hearted Christian man, and | to pay. It was a Republican seat, connected by a love him as a personal friend, and to excite our con- Democrat, before a Democratic House, and it would fidence in advance toward any enterprise in behalf seem as if all the conditions were such that Congreof which he takes interest enough to engage his powers." Subsidies and corruption after this! What services Mr. Frest rendered, he had no right to render them, and one would expect to find The Congresa-Now I do not mean to assert still less to insimuate, donalist maintaining that if he were not Rep-that the Editor-in-chief of The Congregationalist was resentative enough to be Representative at all, he bribed by a sea voyage. I love him a great deal | was not Representative enough to deplete the pubmore than he loves Rufus Hatch, and I believe him the treasury of \$7,000 in the name and under pre-to be incapable of bribery, active or passive. I only tense of law, but ought rather to be fixed heavily. suggest that, since he has found one political. On the contrary, Mr. Frost not only pays no fine but bhatherskite and subsidy corruptionist suffer a sea-change into a noble-hearted Christian man, he re-House has decided that he never was elected, and to ceive into a devout and believing mind the possibility that other similar second-rols might, under personal inspection, undergo the same metanorphesis.

When the integrity of the late Ray, E. P. Smith, Indian Commissioner, was attacked, The Congregationality, to the him manfalls. It designs the feet of the same metals and the Congregationality, so far from blaming him for taking it, or the flouse from paying it, expends all tionalist stood by him manfully. It declared him to be "a true Christian hero." "None who have not securing him his seat! It declares his exclusion known him personally have a shadow of suspicion to have been "a piece of political trickery for which that in his work among the Indians there was the any party night to hang its head with sham How is this ! One lilegal contestant is to fined for contesting, and the other is not only to go seot free but is to be paid without protest and held up as a martyr? Twenty thousand dellars for three

is the first step to justice. "Stand says 'Up," Stand says 'Down," Sand says 'Wagne-wards!"

Not so. There is method in The Congregationalist

years and a half is bribery, but \$9,000 for one year

wigule-waggle. Its law of reluking its own party is neutralized for the time by it stronger law of standing by its own friend. Poor Mr. Fincaback was a " way-down-ha-Louisiana," and of course not have a word to say for himself, while Mr. Fre was The Congregationalist's reighbor in Chelsen! The old enston, then, of paying illegal conrestants for seats in Constress is to be abolished and The Corpregationalist's new law is to be established; that the illegal contestants, the unsuccessful litigant, shall not only have the martification of losing his case, but shall be muleted in a heavy fine-unless such contestant live in Chelsen or be otherwise within the diocess of The Congregationalist. In which case the fine shall be remitted, the illegality shall be pronounced political trickery, and the wage shall be

paid in full, with a bonus to boot!

When Col. Ingersell went down into Maine The Congressionalist did not consider its entire ignorance as to what manner of speaker he was any disqualification for judgment, but, eager to regulate Maine politics after the methods which have made Massachusetts politics of late so effective, hastened to suggest that it was "weak and ill-advised for whatever Republicans were responsible for the act to import such a man as Col. Robert G. Ingersoil from the interior into Maine to make a campaign speech there for reform." But Mr. Ingersoll swept through Maine, and he swept through Blineis, and through the tracis that lay between, and by and by Boston awoke and rubbed its eyes, and found that this man whom Mame had imported was a "wonderfully gifted orator," and made "eloquent and thrilling addresses" in a "masterly and thrifling manner and, strange to say, had not been put down by Boston's mild disapprobation; and then Boston, too, was smitten with the fine frenzy, and clutched at the hem of his garment passing by, and could not get at him for the press, and was forced to assuage its " great disappointment" by filling column after column of its newspapers with what he would have said if he had been there, and the thunders of applause they gave him in Chicago, and, later still, when the people's election was over, and the electoral commission's election was over, and there was nothing in particular to do, Mr. Ingersoll had time to come to Boston and though to his old friends it seemed as if his head was shorn, and his eyes were put out, and he was bound in fetters of brass, and did grind in the prison house with great creaking, to make sport for Philistinism, Boston wist not that the Lord was departed from him, but found his " lecture filled with material for thought, and brilliant with sallies of wit, and his command of the attention and sympathy of the audience almost unlimited;" and people have not been informed whether The Congregationalist

When President Grant, roaming among the wooden nutmegs of Connecticut, was met on the way and hospitably entreated by Senator Buckingham, that moderator of ecclesiastical councils, whose name was in all the churches. The Congregationalist was entirely content with surface views, accepted the act on the face of it, detected no symptoms of far-reach-

has yet made up its mind whether it was or was not

weak and ill-advised to import him into New-

ing selfishness, sought to fasten upon generous hospitality no stigma. But when the same President, thridding the Maine wilderness, was welcomed and entertained by the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who was outside of The Congregationalist's guild, that astute oracle, baptized anew with the large-minded, fragrant, Pauline charity which thinketh no evil, "looked below the surface" and saw in the hospitality an act which would be as likely to bring the host into notice as to confer pleasure upon the guest!

Let me not for a moment be supposed, by inference or insinuation, to say one word against The Congregationalist's friends or its devotion to their cause. I yield to none in affectionate reverence for Gov. Buckingham-a sweet-souled saint on earth as he is in heaven; than whom the self-seeking ex-Speaker had no firmer friend, no wiser counselor, no more enthusiastic admirer. Far distant be the day when Mr. Frost shall join him in the skies, where doubtless he will one day join him—where doubtless also that Christian hero. Mr. Smith, has found rest from his persecutions, and where, without personal knowledge, I would gladly minister to Speaker Kerr an abundant entrance on The Congregationalist's certificate of character. Of Mr. Rufus Hatch, whom I have never seen, I can form not only a more pleasing, but a more natural picture, sailing down Sammer seas with the delighted and delightful Editor-inchief of The Congregationalist, than rampaging as a political blatherskite through the columns of The Tribunes. The Congregationalist's friendship no doubt radiates sunshine through Somerset-st., but it is not the center of life and light for the whole world. What I maintain is that its standard is provincial, capticious, impracticable, and therefore vitiates its judgment. Men cannot all be Democrats, or live in Chelsea, or stop the mouths of reform editors with ocean steamers. But these misfortunes ought not to be counsed unto a man for unrighteous ness. Conceding to Chelsea bave rights which The Congregationalist is bound to respect. If The Congregationalist would cease to consider personal non-acquaintalance as synonymous with total deprayance and is to be served upon him to the bear of the cannot all be Democrats, or interest and the said was in the bagangerson of the Congregationalist would cease to consider personal non-acquaintalance as synonymous with total deprayance and the personal non-acquaintalance as synonymous with total deprayance Speaker had no firmer friend, no wiser counselor, no mere enthusiastic admirer. Far distant be the day Congregationalist would cease to consider personal non-acquaintance as synonymous with total depravity, if it would cease to consider Republicanism as prime facie evidence of fraud, if it would plume its wings for the yet unvisioned hight of knowing what it is talking about, its political atterances would acquire the only quality of which they are as yet destifute-value. Its course hitherto has invested with the character of prophecy the prognostications of the Penn-gleania Packet and Daily Advertiser of March 10, 1789;

March 10, 1789;

The clergy of the United States of every denomination are at present relly respectable, and will retain respectability as long as they continue to interfore as little as possible in party matters. A clergyment in his behavior ought to recentide a good woman.

We all know how ascidiously good women refrain from interfering in polities, and what a fearful and wonderful muddle they make of it when they do April 25, 1877.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE GENERAL PRESDY-

TERIAN ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA. Carcago, May 18.—The second day's session of the General Presbyterian Assembly of America was called to order by Moderator Leb., who, after the openlag exercises and reading of the minutes, announced the ed by the Rev. Alexander T. McGill; the Commissee

ed to the Contession of Fanta be adopted by his . The order of last year for reports of standing affices was adopted. It is: . saley Home Messions; Wednesday, Foreim Mis-; Thursday, Publications, Mackachal Lelief, and wing fraterial delegates; Friday, Educational Free

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISTS. JOINT CONVENIEN OF THE METHODISTS AND

MULTIPODIST PROTESTANTS-PREPARENCE & BASIS

Bautimonia, Md., May 18 .- At the joint convention of the Sorie distant Methods, Perfect of Con-vents at this normal, Dr. Drinkhouse, Cantenaucef the heir revision of the Church discipline, which embraced he deven elementary principles and constitution of the nentury principles and premable as submitted by the amenitics, are those that have been used by the Methodist Propostant Chatch since 1801, the single mound The word of God as the only sufficient rule of faith and nerice." The r port as omended was adopted.

V. J. Troth and A. Harner of Parisburgh offered the

w. J. Troth and A. Harper of Pursburga offered the following, which was adopted:

Resires, That the Committee on the Beylston of the Discheine take not conscious built the accessing of the the chain the technic of the Committee on the Beylston of the Uniched Conference is held every four years. Be minuted to reactiful the technical Conference stand most every four years.

Dr. Brinkhouse submitted an abilitional report on chard durabline. The report subraced acticles of the constitution of the Methodist Protestant Chards, such as the terms of mondership, division into districts, our airs, and stations, with the ensist of the minor hisocrad. There were no material chaining at a time portion of the consultation included in the above report.

Dr. J. J. Marray, charmon of the committee to make arrangements for the proposed Estimentical Council of Methodism, reported that the committee had the matter under consideration, and reconsincided that the convention cooperate with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the matter by the appointment of two ministers and two laymen as a committee. The Rev. Dr. Gibson, Fraterial Mescenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced, and delivered an address upon the bond of union intely consumented between the Methodist and Methodist Protestant churches. President L. W. Bates responded to Dr. Gibson in a few fraterial remarks expressive of his ferings relative to the progress and prosperity of Methodism.

RAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK. THIED NATIONAL BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVEN-TION AND INSTITUTE.

Boston, May 18.—The third National Baptist Sunday School Convention and Institute, under the anspices of the American Parlication Society, met here last night. Delegates from all parts of the country were The Hon. Wm. Stickney of the District of Columbia and James S. Howard of Connecticut were chosen vice-presidents, and J. R. Cheever of Ohio and the Rev. George Cooper of Penusylvania secretaries. An address of wel-C. Lorimer, to which a response was made by the Rev. Dr. Hanson of Philadelphia. The Rev. J. C. Baldwin of New-York spoke on "C. carvater as an Element in Suc-cessful Teaching," and Prof. Backus of Vassar College on

New-York spoke on "Character as an account in caccessful Teaching," and Prof. Backus of Vassar College on "Enthusinem a Power in Work."

This morning the Rev. Dr. E.-G. Taylor of Rhode Island read a paper upon "The Importance of Gathering the Whole Church for the Stady of the Word of God." After remarks by the Rev. Dr. B. Griffilh of Pennsyl-ania, the five minute rule was adopted, and the discussion proceeded. The members who took part were Mr. Carman of Indianapolis, the Rev. F. G. Thearie of Illinois, Mr. Fullerton of Massachusetts, Charles Rhodes of Oino, Prof. she win of New-Jersey, and Henry E. Lincoln of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Dr. Taylor was requested to give his views of the means to be adopted more in detail, and to reinte his experience and management in the work, and he proceeded to do so.

170f. Ban-roft of Ihode Island explained his system at some length. Dr. Bixby of Dr. Taylor's church also testified to the benefits of Dr. Taylor's system. Lincoln Chase of Massachusetts and Mr. Dudley of New-Haven, Com., made remarks.

A. S. Woodworth of Boston, Mass., read a paper on the "Ohliga ions resting upon the most experienced Christophys. The Workship. By Word of God."

A. S. Woodworth of Boston, Mass., read a paper on the "Obligations resting upon the most experienced Christians to engage in teaching the Word of God." The subject was discussed by Mr. Lovis of Massachusetts, Prof. J. C. Lond, D. D., of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. Hagne of Boston, the Rev. James Lisk of Pennsylvania, Dr. Bixby of Rhode Island, the Rev. Mr. Davies of Boston, the Rev. George A. Peltz of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Blend of Massachusetts. Further remarks were made by the Rev. J. E. Wilson of New-Jorsey, Dr. P. S. Henson of Philadelphia, Mr. Ingalls of Methica, Mass.; the Rev. T. H. Harlman of Amesbury, Mass.; the Rev. T. H. Harlman of Amesbury, Mass.; the Rev. George W. Gardiner of Ohio. The chairmen of the committees on resolutions and enrollment were appointed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TRACING A CRIME OF THE CENTENNIAL. A BROOKLYN PENITENTIARY CONVICT SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Heinrich Wahlen, an inmate of the Kings

County Penitentiary, is suspected to be the murderer of a young man whose bedy was tound on Feb. 21 partially buried under earth and rubbish on the embankment of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Elm Station, a few miles from the Centennial Grounds, at Philadelphia. Coroner Pierce held an inquest upon the body when it was found. The shirt and underclothing were marked with the letter H in German text, and there were peculiarities about the body that rendered it probable that the remains would be identified. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for the arrest of the murderer, and this stimulated detectives to make every exertion possible to solve the mystery surrounding this case. Frederick Hochne, a restaurant keoper in Berlin, Prussla, saw one

AMERICA SUPPLYING AMMUNITION. SHIPMENTS OF CONTRABAND GOODS TO THE BELL LIGERENTS.

The manufacture of arms and ammunition

in the United States for the beiligerents is more extensive than is generally known, with the Turks and Rus-sians have been active in the shipment of municious of war from this country. Each Government has its agents quietly at work. The Torks have sent two steamers and me suling vessel from this country laden with are and it is believed that others have gone. The Russian have loaded not less than three sailing versels with value able cargoes of this character, and the American brog A. J. Petrengill, Capt. Edward Hall, and belonging to J. S. Winslow & Co. of Portland, Maine, is now loading with ammunition at Prentier's stores, Brooklyn. Capt. Hall was not on board on Thursday when the reporter of THE TRIBUNE called. The stevedore's gang was busy ionaling the vessel. Over 1,000 barrels of percussion case for field guns had been put in board, and 100 bar-

MUDSUMMER HEAT IN MAY.

Those who wish to speak with scientific exinperature is locationar for two or tarca days; had it to grow be, her and holder, and be one the trees have in part for it has a trees made an animal stress have in part for the artists and the artists as that the artists where offers any that the artist as and it is the ratio where there are provided for the past what is the true where there are part of the past of which were then a means of ron have failed in less than a hours part of the country. The distinherant is to other parts of the country. The distinherant is temperature of different performs of the country, as perfect from the Shand Service stations, is a striking starr of the same of the weather. Vesterday moreing saids of clock the temperature in New-York was 60°; Alberry of the same time, 72°; the thermometer at made was 50° and all Remarks 75°; in Surveyport and incodure, Mesa, it was 70°, in Galveston, Texes, 73°, in the third Russa, in the extreme southers and of origin 74°. Checking treated 74°, and Tolede 77°, while Ceveland resistend 74°, and Tolede 77°, while Ceveland resistend 74°, and Tolede 77°, while the parameter was 50°, and that of Boston by 50°, court three days the thermometer has ranged.

Greece's temperature was 100, show that or boom only 500.

For the past three days the thermometer has ranged on an average more cam 100 bigher than at my fine during the same three days within the past five years. The average temperature on May 16, for the flav years previous to 1877, was 506; you May 17, for the same time, 585; On last Wednesday the average temperature was 724; A and an Thursday 714; A Appended is a tible abowing the temperature at a first hours of the day for May 16, 17, and 18, for the years 1872-735-74-75-77-75.

	-a. m Noon					Aver-	
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The Control of the Control			-	-	-		

POOL SWINDLING IN JERSEY CITY. Two pool-rooms have been opened this week in Jersey City-" Tatterall's Turf Exchange," formerly

of No. 1,237 Broadway in this city, and Johnson's, for is now at Ne. 3 Exchange-place, on the first black from the Penusyivania ferry, and the latter on the block above. At "Tattersall's" it was said that the law went into force in New-York May L5, and that they had closed on Monday and moved over to Jersey City. Business, they add, had bot been brisk in Jersey City as yet, chiefly because Kelly & Bliss's Turf Exchange on Twenty-eighthst, and Lovel's, were still running in New-York, but it was probable that these would soon close and move to Jersey City, when all who wished to buy pools would have to cross the ferry.

August Bodgers, age 30, of No. 532 East Fourteeenthst, while at Fullon Market last evening, about 8 o'clock, was overcome by the heat, and was carried in an insensible condition to the Chambers Street Hospital. is now at No. 3 Exchange-place, on the first black from

THE MURDER OF MR. GUNSER.

The search for the stranger who lodged at

Gunser's Hotel at East Williamsburgh on the night of the murder of Mr. Gunser has not yet resulted in his arrest. The belief is still very strong that Mrs. Gunser and the The belief is still very strong that Mrs. Gunser and the other numates of the house have not told all they know about the trazedy. A man, who appears to be by habit a trump, has been arrested not far from the scene of the trump, has been arrested not far from the scene of the trump.

murder, having a black eye, a scratched face, and blood upon his shirt front. He stated that he came from East New-York, and had stopped on the way at several places, but inquiry reveals the fact that he had been at none of them. He will probably be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. From the nature of some of the evidence discovered yesterday there will doubtless be other arrests made to-day.

A BAD DAY FOR WEIGHERS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REVELATIONS, INTERESTING TESTIMONY CONCERNING ILLEGAL PRES, NEGLECT OF DUTIES, EXCESSIVE NUMBER

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE MURDER.

ARREST OF HERMANN'S ASSAILANTS. Coroner Woltman impaneled a jury yesterday and they viewed the body of Maximilian Hermans, who was stabbed in Washington-square on Thursday night in a brawl with Louis Reno of No. 74 Thompsonst., Giovanni Ribario of No. 70 Thompson-st., and Edward Walker of No. 225 Elizabeth-st. The body had been removed to No. 99 Bloccker-st., the residence of young Hermann's father. Deputy Coroner Cushman found a wound in the right side of the neck, half an inch in width and two inches in depth, dividing the jugular vein. Another wound had been inflicted upon the right shoulder. Death, in Dr. Cushman's opinion, had been due to shock and hemorrhage. The inquest was then

due to shock and bemorrhage. The inquest was then adjourned until a future day. Reno was committed to the Tombs as the principal, and Eibario and Waiker to the House of Detention as witnesses. The funceal is to be held in the Lutheran Cemetery, East New-York, on Sunday hext.

Walker is a bootblack, 18 years of age, and he was arrested at Breadway and Springest about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Reno was found later in the furniture store of Warren, Ward & Co., at Spring and Crosby-its. One of his hauds had been cut, and blood was on his shirt and cost. He accused Ribario of stabbing flermann, saying that he cut him with a big knife with a white ivery handle, and washed the blood off in the yard in the rear of No. 70 Thompsons. Libario decided this accusation, declaring that Eeno himself stabbed Hermann with his pocket-knife, and pointed to the blood on his coat and shirt as proof of the truth of his statement. Walker supported this statement, and said that Reno excisumed afterwind, "I guess I cut him pretty bad." Reno said that he was 19 years of age, a mative of Paris, but had lived in this country 12 years.

GEN. GRANT AND UNION VETERANS.

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTER, Gen. Grant was recently elected Chairman of he Union Veterans' National Committee for the years 1877-1880, in place of Gen. Dix, resigned. In his letter of May 1, conveying to Gen Grant the information of his election, Drake Do Kay, the secretary of the committee, stated that Gen. Grant was chosen by the unanimous vote of the members whose names were appended to the letter. "Their bailots," he adds, "were accompanied by warm expressions of esteem and of gra itication at your assuming once more your old position of homeonder in Chief."

In his reply, dated May 16, Gen. Grant writes: I accept with great pleasure the position of Chairman of the Union Veterans' National Committee, and express the hope that in my absence from the country the association inny complete its organization. On my return tom absend it will afford me creat pleasure to meet the Veterans and to express to them in person my thanks for this mark of their esteam.

THE SWEENY JURY.

The following is the panel of 24 jurors for the trial of the suit against Peter B. Sweeny, the list of 48 made out by the eileers having been radiced to 24 by

Some. Canadr, Francis. Mewhani. 20 We 127that. 103 Hraff. Binker. 103 We 127that. 103 Hraff. Binker. 104 West 27that. 105 Hong. 105 Hong. 106 Hong. 107 Goods. 20 West 14that. 107 Goods. 20 West 14that. 108 Hong. 109 Hong. 100	DER KING STEINKING	CFSC - A sai SEASE LEIGHTS	
	None, Langelle, Francis, Langelle, Francis, Langelle, Richard of anore, Ginan, Fortest, Lanes of Chinan, Fortest, Lanes of Chinan, Fortest, Lanes of Langelle, Lanes Langelle,	Rusiness. Bunker Bunker Bry Goods Chins Merchall Wines Archilect Suider Bry Goods Trascaver, 113 Bwy Lagher Pressell, 85 Liberty Parallure Merchall Wertenant Vice-Press, 172 Bwy Ly Goods Lamber Auctioner Merchant Casher Humber Humber Humber Humber	29 West Sidest. 2 0 West Sidest. 2 0 West Milest. 16 Feat Sidest. 16 Feat Sidest. 17 Feat Softed. 17 Feat Softed. 14 West Milest. 19 Perk Sidest. 14 Ense Officed. 14 Ense Officed. 14 Ense Officed. 14 Ense Officed. 15 West Milest. 22 West Milest. 22 West Milest. 24 West Milest. 24 West Milest. 25 West Milest. 26 Officerthewe. 26 West Milest. 26 Officerthewe. 26 West Milest. 26 Officerthewe. 27 West Milest. 28 We

THE MORAN COLLECTION SOLD.

Not more than 50 persons were in Association Hall during much of the time while the remaining 79 paintings of the Mozau Collection were sold last received were small. Auctionear Somerville became

THE FEAST OF PENTECOST. The Feast of Pentecost, or the Feast of

as celebrated yesterday by special services in Israel, and the celebration is called the Feast of Weeks iscenses this exent occurred saven weeks after the Passover. The Temple Emanu-El, at Firlberge, and Forty-libred. Was professive decorated with besteens and wreaths of green and thoses, and a manner of visige of schoole devera stored in front of the attar. Between 50 and 60 boys and girls, updis of the Sabbath-school, were confirmed. The children material down the size nodes note, and, meeting at the modific deor, marened up the main mise, and the Ry. Dr. Gathel blessed them. The body and addition of the children were crowded with working-fer. The orthodox synapsians Sharar Tepidla, on Thirty-northest, near Sixtheave, was also decorated with numerous vises of flowers, and the Rey Dr. Mendez prended a serious. At the temple Belle Is, on Lexington even, mar Sixty-third-st., 23 boys and 21 girls were confirmed. tseach and the relebration is called the Feast of Weeks

BROOKLYN ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR. The Brooklyn Board of Estimate held its first

meeting at the Controller's office yesterday. It was re-solved that all city estimates should be referred to a committee composed of the city members of the board, and all caunty estimates to the county members, the mervisor-at-Large being added to the Committee on completed for 1878, with the corresponding figures for 1877; City Estimates. Following are the estimates as for as

		Whiteharries	23-205 D11 FOE
	Disconnect	for 1877.	1 7%
	Purposes,	4171 003100	ALBO EUR DO
	1-1 Timesburger eine grange	t area sometime	1,670,000 00
	2 Interest on city debt	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	17,535 88
	B-Assesamenta for repayonents	150,130,05	
	4-Department of City Works I	1001,202 30	1,180,270 00
	5-Wells & pumps and ecos walks		(Br.No. 4.1
١	G-tieneral purposes	274,670 10	not complete
	7-Board of Education	784,695 95	not convicted
			857,535 00
	8-Department of Police & Exclusi-		370,500 00
	9 - Department of Fire & Bull-Dega	283,120 00	
	10-Safaries, city officers, etc	352,460.00	not complete
	11-Board of Elections	330,320,00	13,000 00
	12-Board of Health	50,780.00	67,000.03
	13-Park Commissioners	222,45 : 00	175,885 38
	TO-1 WIN PROMPTONIONALE	Court Section 164	C. L. C.
	A THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	CONTRACT GREEN	C1900 1000
	AID FOR DREW THEOLO	CARL TAIL CONTRACTOR	TENENTAL STATE

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trus-

teer of the Orew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., yesterday, President Hurst reported \$130,000 subscribe yesterday, resident thus topologically toward the \$250,000 regularized the \$250,000 regularized the year closing May 17 was promptly and fully subscribed on the spot by the following trustness: J. B. Cornell, William Heyr, William H. Draw, A. V. Stout, G. J. Ferry, G. C. Martin, William White, D. D. Chamberlain, L. M. Vincent, M. D., C. Crawford, and George Stone. The alumni added \$2,000 to their fund vesterday. their fund yesterday.

A DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. John Fitzgerald of No. 11 Rivington-st., a

sheemaker, made a double attempt to commit spicide last night. He quarreled with his wife yesterday, and then procured a quantity of opium which he swallowed. Returning to his aparaments he was selzed with violent panus and suffered terribly for three or four hours. He cams and suffered berribly for three or four mains, men attempted to hasten his death by sovering the arceries of his left wrist. Mrs. Fitzgerald was absent at his time, but on returning to her home summoned the grid for neither of the Teulh Precinct and had her husband comoved to Bellevic Hospital. At a late bour last night was reported to be in a critical condition.

A PROBABLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE. The dead body of an infant, with its skull

fractured and marks of strangulation about its neck, was found last night in a sink at No. 129 Christopher at The police were searching until a late hour for its unnatu

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH. NEW-ORLEANS, May 18 .- The Southern Pres-

byterian Convention met here to-day. Dr. C. A. Stillman of Alabama was elected Moderator, and the Rev. W. L. Lacy of North Carolina. Secretary. Standing committees were appointed. The annual sustentation, foreign missions, and education reports were read and referred to the appropriate committees. A paper was received through Dr. Wilson, the Stated Clerk of this Assembly,

OF EMPLOYES, FAVORITISM, AND OTHER ABUSES, The Custom-house Commission received testimony yesterday from assistant weighers which will be especially interesting to the three weighers who testified on Wednesday, and also to Gen. Sharpe, who suggested to the commission that these three weighers were good examples of their class. The comm has invited merchants and others to testify, in the following words: "The Commission, having nearly completed its examination of officers of the customs touching the conduct of the various branches of the cus toms service, are ready to receive inf rmation or advice from importers, merchants, Custom-house brokers, and other citizens looking to the integrity, commy, and

efficiency of the service. Complaints marked 'confiden-tial' will be so treated, and parties ready to appear before the commission will please advise it by note of the points of which they propose to treat."

A committee of three from the National Potters' Aug. ciation called upon the Commission and complained at the present manner of examining and appraising imported china and earthenware. As a rule only one package out of an invoice was examined, while the law requires that one package in ten should be examined. The committee believed there was collusion between the im-porters and the examiners. A few days ago many Custom-house brokers presented a memorial arging that clerks be not allowed to act as notaries. Yesterday the Commission received a memorial from 69 mercant firms that do not employ brokers, asking that the change suggested be not formally considered.

Thomas S. Knox of No. 1,201 Second-ava. testified year terday that he served three years as foreman under Weigher James Owens of the Vth District; he was dismissed in 1875 when the force was reduced; his appointment was due to his support of Mr. Owens as Supervisor of Election; the foreman who preceded him gave him a complete list of fees to be depanded of merchants for supplying copies of the returns of weights. This list was submitted to the Commission. The free

ranged from 2 cents to 30 cents per ton for iron and other metals in various forms, and the amounts to be levied per bag, barrel, or package of fruits, nuts, rice, mult, sugar, and many other articles were carefully specified. Sugar in casks, bags, or mats was put down as "with city weigher, half labor." Mr. Knox said this meant that the city weigher weighed the sugar, using Government scales, and paid half the cost of the laborers. If the gang of weighers carned \$20 of the Government, the city weigher paid the Government weigher \$10. The witness made collections according to the schedule, at a low estimate, \$100 a month for three years, and Owens paid him 15 per cent for making the collections.

Owens quarreled with him about the fees, and six months afterward he was discharged. Members of the XXth Assembly District Republican Association were sent to him with orders to give them employment. Some of them he dismissed for drunkenness and stealing, and they were reappointed, some on betters signed by Mr. Phillips, the Collector's secretary. Mr. Owens had two extensive coal yards in 1873, and gave his attention largely to that business, only coming to the decks in the afternoon, and not every day at that. The witness said that since the Commission becan its inquiry he had been effored a place and \$4 per day, without work. In return he was to agree not to appear before the Commis-

James Owens then testified denying many of Mr. Knox's statements, but admitting the schedule of fees. He could not say how much these fees brought into him-perhaps \$200 or \$300 a year. He kept three coalyards-that is his sons did, but his name was used. This hid not interfere with his official duties. The schedule of fees was authorized by the Board of Weighers. B.G. Jayne, treasury agent, told him that he had a right to take them. Mr. Knox was discharged for excessive drinking. A. G. P. Brown, an assistant weigher under Weigher

Thorpe, said he had been an assistant weigher for three or four years, and with Mr. Thorpe six or seven months. He never saw Mr. Thorpe on the docks where the weigh ing was done, and Mr. Thorpe merely signed the weekly ing was done, and Mr. Toorpe inerty segments seem to pay-rail and the returns of weights. Mr. Thorpe came to the office to sign these. He did not think Mr. Thorpe knew blin by sight. There were five or six laborers in a going where only four were needed. He knew that the city weighters made a practice of taking Government weights, and even of furnishing the weights for the Government.

copies of the returns. Much favoratem was snown in copies of the returns. Much favoratem was snown in resigning the restant weighers to their work. The table list could be reduced one-thred.

Assistant Weigher Blook of John J. O'Brien's district, a behavioral tooking oid man, said he was seven months with Weigher Blookele before he was assigned to Mr. O'Brien's district, where he had been under weeks. For seven weeks he did not see Mr. O'Brien's wise, she to him for the first time oil Thirsday. Mr. O'Brien's district, where he had been under weeks. For seven weeks he did not see Mr. O'Brien's wise, she to him for the first time oil Thirsday. Mr. O'Brien's district, where he had been under weeks for seven weeks he did not see Mr. O'Brien's wise as all rend the newspapers. He had wested sty, eight, and rend the newspapers. He had wested sty, eight, and ten mon at he seems, who then were crossed. Wr. O'Brien's foreman had an assistant, who in turn delegant do part of the work to another man. There were inhorers who said they were politicians, and were there to be kept by the party, not to work. In Blacket's district it was the invariable custom to take the lovalization weighting. The witness believed his to be wrong. He hought the weigher, the foreman and least the weight of the work of the first had been eight months in Mr. O'Brien's district, but had hot seen Mr. O'Brien come a week merely to sign the pay-roll, never doing any work merely to sign the pay-roll, never doing any work first his bend, indicated in a gaing where only four were required; had not seen in aging where only four were required; had not seen to be fore only once a week. There were also a chef clerk and two assistants, and the eilefters come at 90 of 0 and weak nearly to sign the pay-roll, never doing any work. He had worked exist men in a gaing where only four went required; had no ver saw the began clerk take a pea in his bend, and thought he came to the office one a week merely to sign the pay-roll aserting profusers of the roll of the fou

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND THE REVENUE Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum visited Gen. Webber's district yesterday and met the representatives of the largest eight and tobacco manufactories in this city. There were about twenty of these establishments represented, and statements were made showing the state of the trade in this city. The evasions of revenue were stated to be chiedy among the smaller manaento were stated to be chiedly among the smaller manes facturers, who sell their own goeds. It had been proposed that the Government should issue stamps with coupons attached, numbered from one to 100, and that a cupon should endede each clirar, while the min stung should be affixed to the box. It was stated, as an objection to this proposition, that the expense of placing these coupons around each eight would mercure the cost by afficust \$15 or a housiand. This, it was urged, would be an additional tox of so much on 1,000 clirars. The system of using mold for the manufacture of fillings was explained and discussed. Commissioner Raum expects to return to Washington this morning, and with mass has report to Secretary Sherman as soon as possible. The consolisation of the discreta in this city, he believed, result be settled by next Tuesday or Weinesstay.

TORN TO PIECES BY A RAILROAD TRAIN. Thomas Mangin of Hudson Park was cross-

ing the drawbridge of the Hudson River Railroad at Spuyren Dayvii early yesterday merning, when his a tention was attracted by some pieces of white cloth covered with blood and pieces of human flesh Lengren covered with blood and pieces of human flesh lying an the track. Examination showed the pieces of cloth to be lower parts of a white mustin shirt and woolen undershirt apparently of some men who had been crusted under a passing train. A Congress gatter, with the musting the property of the bridge. It was ascertained that at 3:20 a. m. two freight trains of the Hidson River Rairrosal had posset each other on the bridge, and it was supposed that some man who was crosing the bridge at the time, in seeking to avoid one train had been caught and crasted by the other. The body had fuller, probably, into the river through the openings in the bridge between the sleepers. Search was made for it without success. The remains of clothing were taken up and carried to the Morgos.

Tom (to Tim, who has just eaten an oyslet): "Well, Tim, how was it?" Tim (in centary); oyster was tine, but the winegar and ketchup was how-oyster was tine, but the winegar and ketchup was how-lacty?"—[Harper's Bazar.